Tiruniṟaṅkoṉṟai, cave, no king, no year

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Summary

Construction of a hall (*maṇṭakam*) for the Jain temple of Tirunaṟuṅ Koṇṭai and of the Jain temple (*kōyil*) of Caturmukaṉ.

Edition

〈1〉 **śrī**

tirunaṟuṅ koṇtai-k kiḷai-p-paḷḷikku〈2〉 k¡i!〈ī〉ḷ maṇṭakamu〈ñ〉 caturmuka-t tiru-k-kōyiluñ ceyvittār〈3〉 (kā)viri-t-te(ṉ)-karai mirai-nāṭṭu tala-k-kuṭi vicaiya-nalluḷāṉ-ākiya〈4〉 kumaraṉ tēvaṉ

nilamum ñāyaṟum [ca. 4+]

Translation

〈1〉 Prosperity!

〈1–4〉 He who had the hall (*maṇṭakam*[1]) east of the Kiḷaippaḷḷi[2] of the glorious one with a fragrant (*naṟum*) tuft (*koṇṭai*[3]) and the glorious temple of Caturmukaṉ[4] built 〈is〉 Kumaraṉ Tēvaṉ *alias* Vicaiyanalluḷaṉ of Talakkuṭi in the Miraināṭu 〈on〉 the northern bank of the Kāvēri (*kāviri*).

〈4〉 The earth and the sun [...][5]

Bibliography

Reported in ARIE 1939–43 (ARIE/1939-1943/B/1939-1940/306).

Edited in Dayalan 2005.

This digital edition by Emmanuel Francis, based on Dayalan 2005. The distinction between initial and medial vowels, and between Grantha and Tamil letters could not be implemented with full confidence. The present digital edition is thus provisional and should be revised with proper visual documentation.

Primary

[D] Dayalan, D. 2005. *Computer application in Indian epigraphy (Pallava period)*. 3 vols. New Delhi: Bharatiya Kala Prakashan. Volume 3, appendix I, page 1317, item 80.

Secondary

[ARIE] ARIE 1939–43. *Annual reports on South Indian epigraphy for the years 1939-40 to 1942-43*. Edited by C. R. Krishnamacharlu & N. Laksminarayan Rao. Delhi: Government of India, 1952. Page 66, appendixes B/1939-1940, item 306.

[1] Sanskrit *maṇḍapa*.
[2] That is, a Jain shrine named *kiḷai*, that is, "sprout, shoot, bud, bunch of flowers."
[3] We presume that *tirunaṟuṅ koṇṭai* is the name of a major deity of the site.
[4] See MTL, s.v.: "Lit., the four-faced. 1. Brahmā; 2. Arhat."
[5] Possibly a formula wishing that these constructions last as long as the earth and the sun.